

PAY AT ONCE.

If this is marked with a blue pencil it shows that your subscription is due (or will be at the end of this month) and must be paid at once or your Avalanche will be stopped.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT

VOLUME XLIII

## RAILROADERS RUN MASONIC MEETING

PUT SKIDS UNDER FOUR CANDIDATES AND RUN 'EM INTO CLEARING.

Head-Ons, Rear Ends and Side Swipes Impede Traffic. Crew and Cargo Arrive Safely.

Grayling Lodge No. 356, F. & A. M. was literally invaded and taken over by a number of railroad men, mostly executive officials, last week Thursday night, who had responded to a cordial invitation to come here and help to initiate a number of candidates into the third degree.

It was a big night and no mistake. Most of the guests arrived in the afternoon and were afternoon guests of Geo. N. Olson of the Grayling Opera house where a special matinee was given for their benefit.

At 6:00 o'clock the members of the Masonic fraternity assembled at the dining room of the Michelson Memorial church and enjoyed a delightful dinner, served by the members of the Eastern Star Chapter. The dinner was beautifully served and brot forth many fine compliments in the toasts that followed.

Efner Matson, master of Grayling Lodge, cordially greeted the guests and local members and acted as toastmaster. A number of very inspiring talks were given. Some of the speakers had, upon a former occasion been Grayling men and their visit here helped to renew old friendships. While a large percentage of the guests were railroad men they quite eliminated shop talk in their addresses—tariffs, rates, schedules and all other railroad problems were quite forgotten, while matters pertaining to the Masonic fraternity and general welfare were uppermost in the minds of the speakers.

After the speaking the Banqueters repaired to the Masonic temple and enjoyed a smoker and social hour, and many friendships were renewed, and many new ones made.

Lodge was opened by the officers of Grayling lodge after which A. J. Giauque, master of Palestine Lodge of Detroit, was invited to preside during the conferring of the third degree upon four candidates. Mr. Giauque has the distinction of being the master of the largest Masonic lodge in the world, Palestine lodge having about 4,000 members.

The lodge was completely officered

by visitors and all were railroad men. The machinery was greased, the right-of-way cleared, and the track sanded and everything made ready for business. The old Billy Goat, who had ridden in on the bumpers, was all trimmed and ready to meet the aspiring candidates and to give them a hearty welcome, and decided that the chair car was too good for them and said that as the bumpers were good enough for him so also they must be good enough for them. So the bumpers it had to be for his decision was supreme.

The candidates were all cooked and primed and ready to do all and dare all that might be required of them. They were Clifford Chappelle, H. Clay Hodgson, Otto Failing and Peter D. Borchers. The latter is a railroad man of long service so it was decided that he should be given the longest haul.

The initiatory work was wonderfully executed, and the lectures most impressively given. Fully 300 masons were present at the meeting, nearly all the near-by towns being represented. After the meeting light refreshments were served at the church. Most of the visitors left on the southbound night train and others left on the early morning north bound train.

Following is a list of the visitors as they appear upon the visitors roster of the lodge:

Wm. Curnalia, Roscommon.  
G. E. Salisbury, Bay City.  
A. J. Giauque, Detroit.  
E. G. Vandewater, Owosso.  
S. T. Thorne, Bay City.  
N. Salisbery, Dearborn.  
G. L. Cornell, Gaylord.  
H. E. Blodgett, Gaylord.  
Martin Nelson, Lewiston.  
Thomas Yull, Vanderbilt.  
J. G. Golden, Lewiston.  
R. W. Thompson, Bay City.  
A. L. Nauman, West Branch.  
Dan L. Goodrich, Gaylord.  
E. K. Milnes, Lewiston.  
G. L. Wakeman, Bay City.  
I. M. Blumenthal, West Branch.  
G. C. MacDonald, Bay City.  
G. D. Gunn, Bay City.  
W. E. Russell, Bay City.  
Martin J. Blumenthal, West Branch.  
J. F. Ormerod, West Branch.  
S. D. Millinger, Soo.  
Geo. L. Pehm, Detroit.  
M. F. Fox, Gaylord.  
F. von Nostitz, Gaylord.  
Dell S. Shetler, Gaylord.  
O. J. Gowans, Mackinaw City.  
E. W. Burch, Waters.  
W. C. Shepard, Gaylord.  
T. P. Calbraith, Mackinaw City.  
Chas. Bradley, Wolverine.  
Chas. McEv, Mackinaw.  
Richard Williams, Mackinaw.  
Ed. Keeler, Bay City.  
J. H. Lamb, Bay City.  
H. McKell, Bay City.  
H. Readv, Bay City.  
E. W. Blumenthal, West Branch.

### INSTALLED NEW OFFICERS.

Mrs. Emma Salt, District Deputy of Traverse City, installed the officers of Grayling Review Number 76 of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, Friday evening, January 21st, in the Odd Fellow hall. Mrs. Salt was assisted by Mrs. Phoebe Johnson as Lady of Ceremonies. Mrs. Blanch St. Pierre, Chaplain; and Mrs. Nellie Letzkus, Captain with her well drilled guard team. Much



EMMA SALT.  
District Deputy Commander.

credit is due Captain Letzkus and guards for the splendid work exemplified.

The new officers are as follows: Com.—Mrs. Sarah Landsberg.  
Lieut. Com.—Mrs. Lillian Klingensmith.

Past Com.—Mrs. Francis Richardson.

Chaplain—Mrs. Celia McPhee.  
Rec. Keep.—Mrs. Florence Schreck.

Collector—Mrs. Altha Herie, appointed by Miss Bina M. West, Supreme Commander.

Lady at Arms—Mrs. Laura McLeod.

Sergeant—Mrs. Elizabeth Trudeau.

Sentinel—Mrs. Mary Ewalt.

Picket—Mrs. Cora Burrows.

Captain of Guard—Mrs. Nellie Letzkus.

Color Bearers—No. 1—Mrs. Anthony Horan; No. 2, Mrs. Anna Richards.

Musician—Mrs. Amy Gothro.

After the installation refreshments were served.

## 3-CENT FARE HELD VALID IN STATE

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION RESTRAINED FROM ENFORCING 2 1/2 CENT FARE.

### TO APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

Other U. S. District Courts Have Ruled in Favor of State Control of R. R. Rates.

Detroit.—The Michigan public utilities commission is restrained from forcing railroads to reduce their 3-cent intrastate fare to 2 1/2 cents by an injunction issued in federal district court Monday. The injunction resulted from a hearing last week before Federal Judges Arthur J. Tuttle of this district; John M. Killits, of Toledo, and Arthur C. Denison, of the Cincinnati court of appeals.

The commission some time ago attempted to restore the 2 1/2 cent mileage rate in effect before the 3-cent rate was established by war-time federal control, acting on the assumption that states could regulate fares charged within their borders at all times except when the country was at war.

The interstate commerce commission had, however, authorized a continuation of the 3-cent rate, and 13 railroads August 30 obtained from Judge Tuttle a temporary injunction preventing the enforcement of the 2 1/2-cent fare.

At last week's hearing on the continuing of the temporary injunction, Merlin Wiley, attorney general of Michigan, declared that the rate regulating powers of congress terminated with the war. Attorneys for the railroads asserted that the federal government had authority to regulate fares in the reconstruction period as well, in the interest of national welfare.

The opinion of the three judges coincided with the latter view. They did not question the state's authority to regulate intrastate rates during peace time, but held that this authority is suspended in the "twilight zone" between war and peace. They did not attempt to say how long the "twilight zone" will last.

The same question has been decided otherwise in other United States courts and it will not be fully settled until the United States supreme court passes upon it.

### TWO BANK BANDITS CAPTURED

Were Ready to Make Get-Away With \$10,000 in Basket.

Crystal—Two bank bandits, armed with Winchester rifles, were captured by Sheriff Curtis and a posse of deputies late Monday afternoon at the door of the Bank of Crystal, after they had locked Cashier Roy Slinkley in the vault and were preparing to make their escape with currency and securities estimated at \$10,000, which they had scooped up in a basket. Several shots were exchanged but none took effect. In the brief battle, three of the bandits escaped.

### MORGAN LOAN TO FORD HINTED

Report Says J. A. Bower May Be Named As Treasurer.

New York.—The Morgan interests, represented by the Liberty National Bank, will undertake the financing of the Ford Motor Company, according to a report from Detroit.

Joseph A. Bower, vice president of the Liberty National bank, was said to have been selected for treasurer of the Ford company.

Mr. Bower refused to affirm or deny the finance report, saying he will have something to say "about the middle of the week." He admitted there had been some negotiations.

### MAY CLOSE BAY CITY BRIDGES

\$142,000 Needed to Place Crossings in Safe Condition.

Bay City.—The bridge commission notified the common council that unless \$142,000 is forthcoming all bridges will be closed as all are now in an unsafe condition for travel. This action would cut the city in two, more than a third of the population being on the west side of the river and away from the main business district of the east side.

### REGULATION OF PACKERS VOTED

Senate Adopts Measure For Regulation of Meat Industry.

Washington.—A coalition of progressive Republicans and Democrats put the packers regulation bill through the senate by a vote of 46 to 32. The measure provides for government supervision of the meat packing industry, which its advocates contend will protect stock growers and meat consumers from alleged price control by the packers, but which its opponents pronounce an invasion of private enterprise approaching state socialism.

## RED CROSS ITEMS.

On Friday of last week classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick were organized by Miss Calvert of Chicago. From all reports there will be two classes, which will hold their meetings in the class room off the Board of Trade rooms and two classes which will hold meetings in the school. Mr. Smith has been kind enough to offer the school girls credit for this work and it should be an inducement to many. An instructor from Chicago will come to conduct these classes as soon as possible. The course will cost \$1.00 (including text book). However, if there are people who can not pay, we do not want them to stay away. Register and book will be furnished to those.

Also two classes in Home Hygiene and care of the sick will be organized in Frederic and it is reported that many are becoming actively interested in this subject.

Every home in these two towns, wherever it is possible, should take advantage of the privilege of taking up this study. It is valuable in the home and also to the community. Those from other sections of the county will be heartily welcomed if they can arrange to meet with the classes.

Following the organization of classes, the annual meeting was held. There was a very small attendance but those present enjoyed Miss Calvert's talk on the present work of the Red Cross very much. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

Chris. W. Olson, Grayling.  
Marius Hanson, Grayling.  
Emil Giebling, Grayling.  
M. A. Bates, Grayling.  
C. E. Doty, Grayling.  
Marguerite Hoyt, Grayling.  
C. R. Keyport, Grayling.  
Margaret Jenson, Grayling.  
Mrs. Daisy Kraus, Grayling.  
Minnie Nelson, Grayling.  
O. P. Schumann, Grayling.  
Mrs. Thos. Cassidy, Grayling.  
Anna Nelson, Grayling.  
Mrs. Terhune, Frederic.  
Mr. Gardner, Frederic.  
E. S. Chalker, Maple Forest.  
O. B. Scott, Eldorado.  
Mrs. Emma Stillwagon, Lovella.  
Mrs. Geo. Annis, Beaver Creek.

The directors will meet Friday of this week, to appoint their officers.

### CURWOOD BUILDS A CABIN ON AUSABLE

James Oliver Curwood, Michigan author, enjoys the natural portions of this part of the state, as the past week was spent by the author and two editors of photo-play magazines at the home of Ed. Struble in Churhill township, West Branch and while there spent a great deal of time hunting along the Rife river.

Mr. Curwood has chosen to write his future plays of the northwest, to a greater or less extent, hidden in a retreat which perhaps in its way is as wild as the country of which he writes.

Mr. Curwood has recently purchased a 40-acre tract on the Ausable river situated midway between Roscommon and Grayling, where he has had built upon a high bluff overlooking the river a log cabin of roomy proportions and fitted out in a style, which, while perhaps in keeping with the general surroundings, at the same time offers everything in the way of convenience.

And it is in this ideal spot that Mr. Curwood will weave future tales. Far removed from modernity and in social touch only with those who also choose a wild spot such as this for relaxation. Mr. Curwood will spend several months each year hunting and fishing, and working.



(Edited by X, Y and Z.)

They can because they think they can—Virgil.

Exams! don't mention them to me! I've studied History 'till I can't see. Last night I studied 'till nearly dawn, Today I can hardly suppress a yawn. There was cramming and jamming, And perhaps a little slamming, Of books, their contents, teachers and all.

So don't you dare mention That word EXEMPTION! Or tragedy on you. Is sure to befall.

ANNUAL K. OF P. BALL NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Social Occasion is Looked Forward to By Many.

Next Week Wednesday, February 2nd, will occur the sixth annual Knights of Pythian ball, which will, as customary, be held in the School gymnasium. The Pythian party for many years has been one of the most popular social occasions of the community. The members are enthusiastic to have a fine party no matter what the cost and usually, when over, their treasury has to dig down to cover a good big deficit. The party this year promises to be equal to any this organization has ever given.

The invitations state that couples will be charged \$2.00, and extra ladies 50 cents each. The music will be furnished by Clark's orchestra.

## GRAYLING OPERA HOUSE.

### Program for Week

Program beginning Thursday, January 27th, 1921.

THURSDAY EVE.

Dangerous Days—Goldwyn Special (Taken from the famous Sarah Rhinehart novel of the same name.)

FRIDAY EVE.

Romance of Happy Valley—D. W. Griffith. Prod. Fox News.

SATURDAY EVE.

Good Gracious Annabelle—Billie Burke. Comedy.

Bumping into Broadway—Harold Lloyd Special Comedy.

SUNDAY EVE.

Turning Point—Katherine McDonald. The American Beauty.

MONDAY EVE.

Adventurers—Special Select Picture.

TUESDAY EVE.

Her Honor the Mayor—Fox Pictures.

Sunshine Comedy and Fox News.

WEDNESDAY EVE.

The Lost City No. 8—Serial Comedy and Urbans Movie Chats

## Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

### Full and Running Over

Our stock room is full of Genuine Ford Parts. We have an assortment of parts that would enable us to build either a Ford passenger car or a Ford One Ton Truck from the ground up. Then too, those parts are Ford-made—each according to its use—so that they are exact duplicates of the original parts now in your car, and will give the same constant, hard wear.

Our shop is equipped with up-to-the-minute tools and machinery, specially designed, so that we can properly and promptly take care of your repair work—from a minor adjustment to a complete overhaul. And the mechanics who will do the work for you are men who understand the Ford mechanism and who know the Ford way to do the work.

We are Authorized Ford Dealers; we not only give Ford service but we sell Ford cars and Ford One Ton Trucks as well. So, it is easy to understand that we have more than a passing interest in your car.

Drive to our garage for Ford Parts, Ford Service or Ford Cars. Come to authorized Ford headquarters and be on the safe side of dependable repairs.

Coupe .....	745.00	Sedan .....	795.00
Touring Car, with starter \$610.00	745.00	Tractor .....	790.00
Rumabout .....	465.00		

Coupe .....

Touring Car, with starter \$610.00

Rumabout .....

465.00

745.00

795.00

790.00

465.00

745.00

# Webster=Man's Man

By PETER B. KYNE

Author of "Cappy Ricks," "The Valley of the Giants," Etc.

Copyright by Peter B. Kyne

## CHAPTER XV—Continued.

—17—

"Stay 'by the wall, you madman," Webster ordered. "There'll be enough left to ride down those men in the street and saber them!"

And there were! They died to a man, and the sahlyed troop of guards galloped on, leaving Don Juan and Webster unscathed on the sidewalk, that the only two living men unbent in that shambles.

Not for long, however, did they have the street to themselves. Around the corner of the palace wall a limousine, with the curtains drawn, swung on two wheels, skidded, struck the carcass of a horse and turned over, catapulting the chauffeur into the middle of the street.

"Sarros!" shrieked Don Juan and ran to the overturned vehicle. It was quite empty.

"Bully boy, Señor Sarros," Webster taunted. "He's turned a pretty trick, hasn't he? Sent his guards out to hack a pathway for an empty limousine! That means he's hoping to draw the watchers from the other gate."

But Don Juan Cafetero was not listening; he was running at top speed for the south gate of the palace grounds—and Webster followed.

As they swirled into the street open which this south gate opened, Webster saw that it was deserted, save the dead, for Sarros' clever ruse had worked well and had had the effect of arousing the curiosity of his enemies as to the cause of the uproar at the north gate, in consequence of which they had all scurried around the block to see what they could see, thus according Sarros the thing he desired most—a fighting chance and half minute to get through the gate and headed for the steamship landing without interference.

Webster and Don Juan came abreast the high, barred gate in the thick, 20-foot masonry wall as the barrier swung back and a man, in civilian clothes, thundered through on a muffled freight.

"That's him, Shitop the devil!" screamed Don Juan. "They'll do the decent thing be me if I take him alive."

To Webster, who had acquired the art of snap shooting while killing time in many a lonely camp, the bay charger offered an easy mark. "Wait to down that beautiful animal," he remarked—and pulled away.

The horse leaped into the air and came down stiff-legged; Sarros spurred it cruelly, and the gallant beast strove to gather itself into its stride, staggered and sank to its knees, as with a wild Irish yell Don Juan Cafetero reached the dictator's side.

Sarros drew a revolver, but before he could use it Don Juan tapped him smartly over the head with his rifle barrel, and the man toppled inertly to the ground beside his dying horse.

"More power to ye son," Don Juan called cheerily and turned to receive Webster's approval.

What he saw paralyzed him for an instant. Webster was standing beside the gate, firing into a dozen of Sarros' soldiers who were pouring out of a house just across the street, where for an hour they had crouched unseen and unheard by the Ruey men at the gate. They were practically out of ammunition and had merely been awaiting a favorable opportunity to escape before the rebels should enter the city in force and the house-to-house search for snipers should begin. They had been about to emerge and beat a hasty retreat, when Sarros rode out at the gate, and with a rush they followed, gaining the sidewalk in time to be witnesses to the dictator's downfall.

For a moment they had paused, but dived on the sidewalk behind their officer, who, turning to scout the street and down behind John Stuart Webster standing by the gate with an automatic in his hand. At the same instant Webster's attention had been attracted to the little band on the sidewalk; in their leader he recognized no less a personage than his life acquaintance, the fire eating Capt. José Benavides. Coincidentally Benavides recognized Webster.

It was an awkward situation. Webster realized the issue was about to be decided, that if he would have it in his favor, he should waste not one split-second before killing the mercenary Benavides as the latter stood staring at him. It was not a question, now, of who should beat the other to the draw, for each had already filled his hand. It was a question, rather, as to who should recover first from his astonishment. If Benavides decided to let bygones be bygones and retreat without firing shot, then Webster was quite willing to permit him to pass un molested; indeed, such was his aversion to shooting any man, so earnestly did he hope the Sobrante would consider that discretion was the better part of valor, that he resolved to inculcate that idea in the Hotspur.

"Captain Benavides," he said suavely, "your cause is lost. If you care to escape aboard the steamer, I'll see to it that you are not removed from her before she sails; if you care to surrender to me now, I give you my word of honor you will not be executed."

Benavides might have had, and doubtless did have, his faults, but cowardice was not one of them. And he did have the ghost or sense of humor. An evil smile flitted over his olive features.

"Without taking into consideration the bayonets at my back," he replied, "it strikes me the odds are even now. And yet you patronize me."

Webster was nettled. "I'd rather do that than kill you, Benavides," he retorted. "Don't be a fool. Run along and sell your papers, and take

your pitiful little sandal-footed brat-gangs with you. Scat!"

Benavides' hand, holding his pistol, had been hanging loosely at his side. With his furious glance meeting Webster's unfalteringly with the merest movement of his wrist and scarcely without movement of his forearm, he drew up his weapon and fired. Scarcely a fifth of a second had elapsed between the movement of his wrist and the pressure of his finger on the trigger; Webster, gazing steadily into the Soberante's eyes, had noted no hint of the man's intention, and was caught actually off his guard.

The bullet tore through his biceps, momentarily paralyzing him, and his automatic dropped clattering to the sidewalk; as he stooped and recovered it, Benavides fired again, creasing the top of his left shoulder. The Soberante took aim for a third and finishing shot, but when he pulled the trigger the hammer fell on a defective cartridge, which gave to John Stuart Webster all the advantage he craved. He planted a bullet in Benavides' abdomen with his first shot, blew out the duelist's brains with his second, and whirled to meet the charge of the little sandal-footed soldiers, who, seeing their leader fallen, had without an instant's hesitation and apparently by mutual consent decided to avenge him.

Webster backed dazedly toward the wall, firing as he did so, but he was too dizzy to shoot effectively, and the semicircle of bayonets closed in on his front. He had wounded three men without stopping them; a second more, and their long, eighteen-inch bayonets would have been in his vitals, when into the midst of the mêlée, from the rear, dashed Don Juan Cafetero, shrieking like a fiend and swinging his rifle, which he held grasped by the barrel.

Webster saw a bayonet lunging toward him. He lifted his leg and caught the point on his boot-heel while with his last cartridge he killed the man behind the bayonet, just as the latter's next-rank man thrust straight and true in under the American's left arm, while a third man jabbed at his

"Wyte, nothink!" Mother Jenks said softly to Dolores, "the war is over. Wot's the matter with goin' in the south rate an' wytin' on the palace steps for the provincial president to make his grand outray? If we 'estate five minutes they'll have a bloomin' guard on both gates, arksin' us 'oo we are an' wot we want."

"But Mr. Webster will come back to that back street looking for me; I must go back and wait there for him."

"Wyte, nothink!" Mother Jenks said overruled the girl's protest roughly. "Ell 'ave gone into the palace with the crowd for a look-see; we'll see 'im there an' syve 'im the trouble of 'untin' for us. Come!" And she had dragged the shrinking girl toward the gate, a block distant, where only a few minutes before Webster and Don Juan Cafetero had made their ineffectual stand.

"Don't look at the blighters, honey," Mother Jenks warned Dolores when in approaching the gate, she caught sight of the bodies strewn in front of it. "My word! Regular bally mess—an' all spiggettes! Cawn't be. Must have been some white meat on this bird, as my sunit. 'Energy ister s'y. Hah! Thought so! There's a red-headed un! Gawd's truth! An' we done all that—Gor' strike me plunk! It's Don Juan Cafetero."

Mother Jenks stepped over the gory corpses ringed around Don Juan and knelt beside him. "Don Juan!" she cried. "You hally, interferin' blighter, you've gone an' got it!"

She ran her strong old arms under his dripping body, lifted him and laid his red head on her knee, while with her free hand she drew a small flask of brandy from her dress pocket.

Don Juan opened his buttonless eyes and gazed up at her with slowly dawning wonder, then closed them again drowsily, like a tired child. Mother Jenks pressed the flask to his lips; as the brandy hit his tongue he rolled his fiery head in feeble protest and weakly set his teeth against the lip of the flask. Wondering Mother Jenks withdrew it—and then Don Juan spoke.

"Have ye the master's permission, altho? I give him no word at honor—not to—drink till—he—give permission. He was good—to—ne'erth he was—God—love—me—boss—"

His jaw dropped loosely; his head rolled sideways; but ere his spirit failed, Don Juan Cafetero had justified the faith of his master. He had kept his word of honor. He had made good on his bribe to die for John Stuart Webster and welcome the chance!

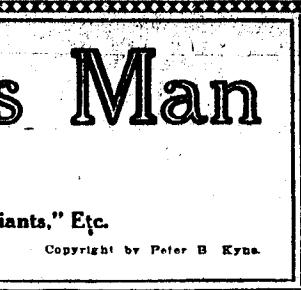
Mother Jenks held his body a little white, gazing into the face no longer rubicund; then gently she eased it to the ground and for the first time was aware that Dolores knelt in the dirt opposite to her, striving to lift the body upon which Don Juan had been lying.

The strength of Dolores was unequal to the task; so Mother Jenks hardened, courageous, calm as her sainted Enery at his lugubrious finish, rose and stepped around to her side to help her. She could see this other was a white man, too; coolly she stooped and wiped his gray face with the hem of her apron. And then she recognized him!

"Lift him up! Give him to me!" Dolores sobbed. "Oh, Caliph, my poor dear, big-headed blundering boy!"

She got her arm under his head; Mother Jenks aided her; and the limp body was lifted to a sitting position; then Dolores knelt on one knee, supporting him with the other, and drew his head over on her shoulder; with her white cheek cuddled against his, she spoke into his deaf ears the little, tender, foolish words that mothers have for their children, that women have for the stricken men of their love. She pleaded with him to open his eyes, to speak to her and tell her he still lived; so close was his face to hers that she saw an old but very faint white star running diagonally across his left eyebrow—and kissed it.

Presently strong arms took him from her; clinging to somebody—she knew not whom—she followed, moaning broken-heartedly, while eight men



Webster Planted a Bullet in Benavides' Abdomen.

struck a rude litter with four rifles passed under his body, bore Webster to the shade of a tufted palm inside the palace gate.

As they laid Webster down for a moment there Dolores saw a tall, youthful man of handsome features and noble bearing, approach and look at him. In his eyes there were tears, a sob escaped him as with a little impulsive, affectionate movement he patted John Stuart Webster's cheek.

"My friend!" the fainting Dolores heard him murmur. "My great-hearted, whimsical, lovable John Webster. You made it possible for me to meet you here tonight—and this is the meeting!"

Stuart Webster said faintly but very distinctly, in English:

"I'm awfully glad you are, Doc. It hurt like h—! Did you manage to get a bite on that fishing trip?"

"Jack, Webster, you scoundrel!" Ricardo yelled joyously, and he shook the patient with entire disregard of the latter's wounds. "Oh, man, I'm glad you're not dead."

"Your sentiments appeal to me strongly, my friend. I'm—too—tired to look—at you. Who the devil—are you?"

Fell a silence, while Webster prepared for another speech. "Where am I?"

"In the palace. We won pulled up, and that forty-thousand dollar bet of yours is safe. I'll cash the ticket for you tomorrow morning."

"D—on the forty thousand. Where's my Croppy Boy?"

"Your what?"

"My wild Irish blackthorn. Don Juan Cafetero."

"I hope old man, he has ere now which all brave Irishmen and true deserve—a harp with a crown in life the Irish have the harp with out the crown, you know."

"How did he die?" Webster whined.

"He died hard, with the holes in front—and he died for you."

Two big tears trickled slowly through Webster's closed lids and rolled across his pale cheek. "Poor, lost Jonesone, misunderstood wreck!" he murmured presently, "he was an extremist in all things. He used to sing those wonderfully poetic ballads of his people—I remember one that began: 'Green were the fields where my forefathers dwelt.' I think his heart was in Kerry—so we'll send him there. His my dead, Ricardo; care for his body, because I'm—going to plant Don Juan with the shamrocks. They didn't understand him here. He was an exile—so I'm going to send him home."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## AMERICA WORLD IN ITSELF

Englishman Writes Envously of Our Variety of Climate and Other Blessings.

Here in England we settle down in a town and only a violent exertion of will power can extricate us. In the United States a man may try twenty different towns and twenty different states before he finds one that suits him. Raymond Radcliffe writes in the New Witness (London).

Here we have practically no choice of climate (or lack of climate). On the other side you can get the bitter cold of North Dakota or the almost tropical heat of Florida. You can be blown to pieces on the prairie or lie snug in a cleft of the hills looking over the Pacific. You can spin cotton in Connecticut or grow it in Georgia. You have a world to yourself, and one of the most beautiful worlds that has ever been discovered. You are not crowded, there is plenty of room for everybody. You can rough it anywhere, but if you want luxury, Fifth Avenue has more wealth than any other street in the world, not even excepting Bond street."

But apparently he hasn't lived much from that wound."

"The hemorrhage is probably internal. Even if that congestion of blood in the lungs does not prove fatal very shortly, he cannot, in his weakened state, survive the traumatic fever from all these wounds. It is bound—hollow, how our poor friend still lives with the bayonet broken off in his body—for here is steel—hah! Not a bayonet, but a pistol."

He unbuckled the wounded man's coat and found a strap running diagonally up across his breast and over the right shoulder, connecting with a holster under the left arm. The doctor unbuckled this strap and removed the holster, which contained Webster's spare gun; Ricardo, glancing disinterestedly at the sheathed weapon, noted a small, new, triangular hole in the leather holster. He picked it up, withdrew the pistol, and found a deep scratch, recently made, along the blued steel close to the vulnerable butt.

When Ricardo glanced at Pacheco after his scrutiny of the pistol and holster, the doctor's dark eyes were red with rage. "I fear not. That bayonet-thrust in the left side missed his heart but not his lung."

"But apparently he hasn't lived much from that wound."

"The hemorrhage is probably internal. Even if that congestion of blood in the lungs does not prove fatal very shortly, he cannot, in his weakened state, survive the traumatic fever from all these wounds. It is bound—hollow, how our poor friend still lives with the bayonet broken off in his body—for here is steel—hah! Not a bayonet, but a pistol."

He unbuckled the wounded man's coat and found a strap running diagonally up across his breast and over the right shoulder, connecting with a holster under the left arm. The doctor unbuckled this strap and removed the holster, which contained Webster's spare gun; Ricardo, glancing disinterestedly at the sheathed weapon, noted a small, new, triangular hole in the leather holster. He picked it up, withdrew the pistol, and found a deep scratch, recently made, along the blued steel close to the vulnerable butt.

When Ricardo glanced at Pacheco after his scrutiny of the pistol and holster, the doctor's dark eyes were red with rage. "I fear not. That bayonet-thrust in the left side missed his heart but not his lung."

"But apparently he hasn't lived much from that wound."

"The hemorrhage is probably internal. Even if that congestion of blood in the lungs does not prove fatal very shortly, he cannot, in his weakened state, survive the traumatic fever from all these wounds. It is bound—hollow, how our poor friend still lives with the bayonet broken off in his body—for here is steel—hah! Not a bayonet, but a pistol."

He unbuckled the wounded man's coat and found a strap running diagonally up across his breast and over the right shoulder, connecting with a holster under the left arm. The doctor unbuckled this strap and removed the holster, which contained Webster's spare gun; Ricardo, glancing disinterestedly at the sheathed weapon, noted a small, new, triangular hole in the leather holster. He picked it up, withdrew the pistol, and found a deep scratch, recently made, along the blued steel close to the vulnerable butt.

When Ricardo glanced at Pacheco after his scrutiny of the pistol and holster, the doctor's dark eyes were red with rage. "I fear not. That bayonet-thrust in the left side missed his heart but not his lung."

He unbuckled the wounded man's coat and found a strap running diagonally up across his breast and over the right shoulder, connecting with a holster under the left arm. The doctor unbuckled this strap and removed the holster, which contained Webster's spare gun; Ricardo, glancing disinterestedly at the sheathed weapon, noted a small, new, triangular hole in the leather holster. He picked it up, withdrew the pistol, and found a deep scratch, recently made, along the blued steel close to the vulnerable butt.

When Ricardo glanced at Pacheco after his scrutiny of the pistol and holster, the doctor's dark eyes were red with rage. "I fear not. That bayonet-thrust in the left side missed his heart but not his lung."

He unbuckled the wounded man's coat and found a strap running diagonally up across his breast and over the right shoulder, connecting with a holster under the left arm. The doctor unbuckled this strap and removed the holster, which contained Webster's spare gun; Ricardo, glancing disinterestedly at the sheathed weapon, noted a small, new, triangular hole in the leather holster. He picked it up, withdrew the pistol, and found a deep scratch, recently made, along the blued steel close to the vulnerable butt.

When Ricardo glanced at Pacheco after his scrutiny of the pistol and holster, the doctor's dark eyes were red with rage. "I fear not. That bayonet-thrust in the left side missed his heart but not his lung."

He unbuckled the wounded man's coat and found a strap running diagonally up across his breast and over the right shoulder, connecting with a holster under the left arm. The doctor unbuckled this strap and removed the holster, which contained Webster's spare gun; Ricardo, glancing disinterestedly at the sheathed weapon, noted a small, new, triangular hole in the leather holster. He picked it up, withdrew the pistol, and found a deep scratch, recently made, along the blued steel close to the vulnerable butt.

When Ricardo glanced at Pacheco after his scrutiny of the pistol and holster, the doctor's dark eyes were red with rage. "I fear not. That bayonet-thrust in the left side missed his heart but not his lung."

He unbuckled the wounded man's coat and found a strap running diagonally up across his breast and over the right shoulder, connecting with a holster under the left arm. The doctor unbuckled this strap and removed the holster, which contained Webster's spare gun; Ricardo, glancing disinterestedly at the sheathed weapon, noted a small, new, triangular hole in the leather holster. He picked it up, withdrew the pistol, and found a deep scratch, recently made, along the blued steel close to the vulnerable butt.

When Ricardo glanced at Pacheco after his scrutiny of the pistol and holster, the doctor's dark eyes were red with rage. "I fear not. That bayonet-thrust in the left side missed his heart but not his lung."

He unbuckled the wounded man's coat and found a strap running diagonally up across his breast and over the right shoulder, connecting with a holster under the left arm. The doctor unbuckled this strap and removed the holster, which contained Webster's spare gun; Ricardo, glancing disinterestedly at the sheathed weapon, noted a small, new, triangular hole in the leather holster. He picked it up, withdrew the pistol, and found



## CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50
Outside of Crawford county and Roscommon, per year	\$2.50

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 27

## SOME OFFICERS PEEVED OVER AVALANCHE EDITORIAL.

Claim Whole Thing Is a Lie. Editor Threatened With Beating.

In the last edition of the Avalanche we published an editorial entitled "Would Abolish State Constabulary." There is a movement on foot to abolish the Constabulary and strong efforts are being made to do so. Likewise there is strong influence being exerted in the effort to retain in force this organization. The question is a pertinent one and concerns every person living in our state. It is one of the biggest questions that the legislature in this session has to deal with. It is a hard question to decide but it has got to be settled and the legislators must face the music. The members of both the upper and lower houses are listening to find out what the people at home think about it.

The tax payer has to live under such police protection as is afforded him, and besides this he has to help pay the costs. To call these matters to the attention of the people was the prime object of the referred-to editorial. It is not always good policy to jump into important matters impulsively without first thinking them over. The general sentiment of the people may usually be followed with safety, when given careful, conscientious reflection and study. This consideration we hoped the people of this community would give to this subject. This was the prime tool in our mind when we wrote the article referred to.

We have received scores of congratulations on the article and many warm commendations. We tried not to be personal yet it seems that at least two of our officials have taken it personally and feel that it was a personal attack upon them. Both have denounced the article as a lie and each personally accused this editor of being a liar, and one went so far as to say that since coming to Grayling that we never did anything but knock and that we always had our hammer out. These things are matters of record. The files of the Avalanche reflect clearly the attitude of the publisher since July 6, 1911. Our readers know the truth, and should there be any others interested we invite them to come to this office where they may peruse bound volumes of the Avalanche to their hearts content. We are willing to let their columns speak for themselves—no loud talk can possibly drown them out.

Now these alterations are really unpleasant; we are sorry to have them occur and tried to assure both these gentlemen that we meant nothing personal and that they only were unmercifully taking it so. We requested one of them to come to our office and we would go over the article together and he could point out any errors we had made, if there were any, and if so we would gladly apologize and also square it with the public by proper explanation. This he, in a most un courteous manner, refused to do. He was mad clear thru and no mistake, and promised to give us one of the worst licks we ever had. Then we asked him to reply to the article and agreed to publish anything he would write just so long as he would have his name appear as the author. This same privilege was also offered to the other editor and both declined.

We know of nothing more to do

about the matter. Unless they can convince us that we "lied" about them, as they say we did, we can only go about in the dark and continue to believe that the article that has raised this little unexpected rumpus, was all true. We want to be fair to them if they will let us, and also be fair to our readers, and lastly be fair to ourselves.

We stand as publisher of the Avalanche upon the following principles: To BELIEVE something and SAY what we believe, to see things clearly and describe them simply, and to remember that our constant loyalty belongs to the poorest man that reads our newspaper.

We speak the truth as we know it. Public opinion is largely moulded by the press and thus we want to be doubly careful not to be misleading.

Since this matter has come up and has been so generally discussed we deem it advisable to re-print our article exactly as it appeared last week, so that any who may be interested may refresh their memory if they so desire. It reads as follows:

The County Board of Supervisors have gone on record as opposing the State Constabulary or State police, by the adoption of a resolution favoring the abolishment of said organization. The question is a pertinent one and concerns every person living in our state. It is one of the biggest questions that the legislature in this session has to deal with. It is a hard question to decide but it has got to be settled and the legislators must face the music. The members of both the upper and lower houses are listening to find out what the people at home think about it.

The tax payers everywhere are already groaning under the load they have to carry and this double cost in enforcement of our criminal laws seems greatly superfluous and uncalled for. And further, as stated in the resolution of the Supervisors, it reposes a lack of confidence in our officers and their deputies.

The presence of members of the State constabulary in any community is that is sufficiently officered for the enforcement of the criminal laws, imposes a double executive force and in consequence added expense to the tax payers of the state.

The State police have been largely active in combating bootlegging and the distilling of intoxicating liquors and the records of the local courts will show that very few arrests have been made for such violations by others than members of the State police. We believe that the stand taken by the Supervisors that the establishment of the State Constabulary is "reposing a lack of confidence and faith in the local officers and their deputies" is well taken.

It must be clearly apparent even to the casual observer that there have been gross violations of the prohibition laws in Crawford county, and that this condition has existed for more than a year past, which would reveal that there has been either a lack of diligence on the part of the local executive officers in not bringing some of the offenders to justice or that such officers are lacking in efficiency.

In entering upon the duties of an executive officer that person has to take an oath pledging his faithfulness to duty and if he neglects such duty he is violating his oath. We have personally from a former deputy sheriff the statement that he knew places where whiskey stills were operating and that if he was sheriff of the county it wouldn't take him long to round them up. We replied to him that he had authority as deputy sheriff to make any arrests, and he retorted by saying that without such orders from his superior officer that he did not consider it his duty to do so.

Of course we did not believe anything of the sort, and to us it appeared as an evasion of his duty as an officer.

Recently a certain person was arrested for transporting, having in possession and selling intoxicating liquor. One of our local officers had been watching the party for some time and when he knew that he "had the goods" on his man he went to where a State police was lodging and called him out in the middle of the night to make the arrest. We have often wondered WHY it was necessary to call in the State police, and why, if he was afraid of his man or that he needed help, that he did not call the sheriff instead? Are the State police a necessity in this and other communities? We believe that depends upon the efficiency and effort made by the local officers of the law.

There seems to be plenty of evidence of criminal violations; at least it seems so to most private citizens, and there is nothing to prevent anyone from doing a little detective work and find the violators. But we have hired officers to do that for us. We pay them a salary for this work and it is their DUTY to be on the

job and exercise every vigilance possible to enforce the law. It is not enough for officers to take up matters that may come to their attention and let it go at that. If they are true to their duties they will be everlasting in the outlook for law breakers. The chicken hearted officer who is afraid to hurt somebody's feelings or is afraid of his own skin is out of his calling and should be ousted from office. He don't belong there. The public wants protection and are paying for it and must have it. If the officers of any community cannot furnish it then the necessity of the State constabulary is apparent, and if such is the case let's get rid of the local officers. But we should not require both forces—we cannot afford to have both. The resolution of the Board of supervisors is timely and valuable and should set every taxpayer to serious thinking. He wants law protection and he don't want to have to pay double price in order to get it.

## FREDERIC NEWS.

Mr. Sidney Barber is in Grayling on business this week.

Many are having bad colds. Some of the children have to stay out of school.

We are all enjoying the fine weather.

Lots of good wood is to be had in town.

But very little snow at present. Some are driving wagons and buggies.

## NOT IF AS RICH AS CRESUS.

If you were as rich as Cresus you could not buy a better remedy for constipation than Chamberlain's Tablets. They are easy and pleasant to take and when the proper dose is taken produce a mild and gentle effect. They also strengthen the digestion. Adv.

## ETHEL CLAYTON



Ethel Clayton, one of the popular "movie" stars, finds her greatest recreation in reading. She has a carefully chosen library in her Hollywood (Cal.) home. Last year she made a trip to the Orient, spending several months in Japan and China, and this summer was booked with her mother and brother, Ronald, for an extended vacation in Europe.

The Dark Mirror  
BY LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

A mystery story that contains fine character drawing, and in which the incidents and people seem to be taken from real life. Even dreams take on the appearance of reality under the clever author's ability to weave plot and action.

An Unusual Story by a Master of Fiction

Watch This Paper for the First Installment of This Splendid Serial

## SOO NEWS COMMENTS ON PROPOSED CHANGE OF RULE IN COUNTIES

(Extract from the Evening News, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 4, 1920.)

The people of the county will applaud Mayor McDonald's declaration in favor of a simplified government for Michigan counties. It is safe to assume. The NEWS has suggested several times that the commission form of government for counties is well worth serious investigation and we are decidedly gratified to see the mayor take such firm stand on this important matter.

As he states, the present system is cumbersome, lacking in centralized responsibility, and co-ordination of activities with the consequence that there is much wasted effort and a failure of proper results. To express it in a nutshell, the trouble with our present method of handling county affairs is that there is no actual executive head to it.

Think of that. No head to it. When one does think of it he has to admit that county government seems to be a sort of hap-hazard proposition all along the line. It grows out of an accidental or geographical political division, which is first established and a so-called "system of government" added afterward. We would not suggest for a moment that the present system is an absolute failure, or so decidedly ineffective or vicious that its perpetration is a public scandal. Not at all. We are prepared to state, and present rather convincingly too, that counties as now run are poorly run as compared to the manner in which they might and should be run, that the present scheme of county government is accomplishing less at a considerably greater expense than might be, and that until there is an effectively centralized plan of county government in operation here in Michigan, the state will be worse off in a highly important governmental aspect than it should be.

## COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT MEANS ECONOMICAL RULE

MONEY SAVED FOR TAXPAYERS UNDER COUNTY HOME RULE PLAN NOW SUGGESTED.

Lansing — The proposed amendment to permit counties to re-organize their government will probably be submitted to the voters because most of the talk about the legislature this session is regarding economy.

The reorganization of state government to cut out a lot of unnecessary jobs is showing the members of the legislature how much waste

there really is in government and is creating a keen appetite for constructive legislation that will help to

bring about more real results for every dollar of tax money.

This is helping the movement for county home rule, which is impossible at the present time without amendment to the state constitution.

No body seems to dispute the fact that their county could save thousands of dollars to the taxpayers by combining some of its offices, cutting out others and getting down to business. Every day new things are happening to increase this talk.

A number of the heads of supervisors have already adopted resolutions supporting the movement and this is especially true of counties where the towns or cities have commission form of government in successful operation. This agitation comes from all parts of the state from such counties as Emmet, Chippewa, Bay, Oakland, and others.

Comparisons of purchases made by the County of Kent last year with prices paid by the purchasing department of the commission government in Grand Rapids showed that the county paid at an average of 31.54 per cent more for everything that it purchased. Such instances are frequent.

The county has been called "The dark continent of American government," and county government in Michigan is ancient, worn-out, wasteful, inefficient, and belongs to the age of plank roads, tallow candles and town pumps.

Many citizens from various parts of the state are writing to their representatives regarding this legislation and it is arousing wide-spread interest throughout the entire state.

"County government is the most backward of all our political units, the most neglected by the public, the most boss-ridden the least efficiently organized, the most corrupt and incompetent, and by reason of constitutional complication the most difficult to reform." No system was ever devised with equal facilities for indulging in what is popularly and pointedly referred to as "passing the buck" as the Michigan county government affords. Yet the system will remain with us unless the people themselves insist it be changed and modernized. The beneficiaries of the prevalent lackadaisical and costly methods not being likely to move energetically for reform.

SAGINAW NEWS-COURIER.

Referring to the board of supervisors, the Detroit Free Press, July 22, 1920, said: "Such a body is not a board; it is a convention."

## FOR A PERSISTENT COUGH.

Some years ago H. P. Burbage, a student at law in Greenville, S. C., had been troubled for a long while with a persistent cough which he says, "greatly alarmed me, causing me to fear that I was in the first stage of consumption." Having seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised he concluded to try it. "I soon felt a remarkable change and after using two bottles of the small size was permanently cured." Adv.

## Mother's Cook Book

Earth's greatest hearts have been breaking hearts. Since the earth began, And the boy who kisses his mother is every inch a man. —Eben Rextord.

## TOOTHSOME Dainties.

Some of these dishes may be a little too much work for every day, but will be found very satisfactory for occasions:

## Chestnut Salad.

Cook one pound of Italian chestnuts, shelled and blanched, in chicken or veal broth seasoned with vegetables. When tender, let cool and cut in shreds. Cut tomato jelly into cubes or other shapes, shred half a green pepper, cut a bunch of lettuce or endive into shreds. Wash and dry the hearts of two heads of lettuce. Arrange the lettuce on salad plates, sprinkle with the shredded foods, and set a tomato cube above. Pour over two tablespoomfuls of dressing and serve at once.

## Pork and Beans.

Boil two pounds of pork and beans in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Potatoes.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of potatoes in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Turnips.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of turnips in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Cabbage.

Boil two pounds of pork and one pound of cabbage in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Potatoes.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of potatoes in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Turnips.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of turnips in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Cabbage.

Boil two pounds of pork and one pound of cabbage in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Potatoes.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of potatoes in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Turnips.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of turnips in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Cabbage.

Boil two pounds of pork and one pound of cabbage in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Potatoes.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of potatoes in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Turnips.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of turnips in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Cabbage.

Boil two pounds of pork and one pound of cabbage in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Potatoes.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of potatoes in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Turnips.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of turnips in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Cabbage.

Boil two pounds of pork and one pound of cabbage in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Potatoes.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of potatoes in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Turnips.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of turnips in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Cabbage.

Boil two pounds of pork and one pound of cabbage in a large pot for two hours.

## Pork and Potatoes.

Boil two pounds of pork and two pounds of potatoes in a large pot for two hours.

## Saturday Specials

EXTRA SPECIAL!



## STATE NEWS

Orion—Business men formed a Board of Commerce to promote Orion as a summer resort.

Traverse City—Tax payers are to vote in April on a proposal to issue \$250,000 bonds to build a municipal hydro-electric plant.

Saginaw—Herman Wagner, 70 years old, was drowned when he fell from the platform of his houseboat on the Saginaw river.

Bessemer—Mrs. Thomas Dominick, 55, died of poison taken in a fit of despondency caused by grief at the death of two daughters.

Petoskey—The Michigan Tanning and Extract Co. is closing some of its Northern Michigan plants because of flooded market conditions.

Escanaba—Dr. William Elliott, a resident of Escanaba for 25 years, medical specialist and Mason, is dead of valvular heart disease.

Standish—Slot machines and other gambling devices are ordered by Sheriff Donnelly to be removed from places of business by Jan. 30.

Lansing—Articles of incorporation for the Detroit Service-at-Cost Rail way, planned by the D. U. R., were filed with the Secretary of State.

Cadillac—Union carpenters from Northern Michigan met here. Kirby Craw, of this city, was elected a member of the state executive committee.

Benton Harbor—In sight of his two small brothers, Charles Patton, 20 years old, was instantly killed when his sled crashed into a street car at the foot of a steep incline.

Traverse City—Farmers in this district are planning to establish a co-operative canning factory and cold storage plant for thousands of carloads of cherries each summer.

Marquette—A military camp will be established July 3 at Deer Lake, to be called "Kamp Kawbawgan," with A. J. Loper, former American field artillery officer, in charge.

St. Clair—Thomas Leonard is charged with assault with intent to murder following the discharge of firearms, wounding James Williams, 10, at the charivari of his newly married daughter.

Calumet—August Lietz, 57 years old, a wealthy Clinton township farmer, who was reported missing, was found by his son in his barn in a dying condition from apoplexy. He lived only a few hours.

Marcellus—The Farmers' Co-operative association here reports shipping 10,000 live stock bringing \$250,000, while the season's income from the creamery was \$22,000, and from the elevator, \$43,000.

Albion—Washington Gardner, former national commander of the G. A. R., who has been in ill health for several weeks, will return from St. Petersburg, Fla., to enter a sanitarium in Battle Creek.

Pontiac—The industrial accident board has approved an arbitration committee's finding in the case of Mrs. Josephine Savage, who was given \$3,000 from the city for the death of her husband, a fireman.

Mt. Clemens—R. J. Potts, former head of the Macomb County fair bureau, has been named a member of the committee which will act as an advisory board to the dairy department of the state farm bureau.

Manistee—The frozen body of Stanley Wiscorrell, 68, was found on the shore of Portage lake. Wiscorrell went fishing on the ice and it came into the 65-mile-an-hour gale swept him and his shanty across the lake.

Pontiac—Mrs. Julia Drudge, of Detroit, has started suit against Ralph M. Laughlin, of Royal Oak, from damages growing out of an automobile accident in Detroit, last June, when Mrs. Drudge's automobile was badly damaged.

Monroe—Likeside summer colony was threatened by flames. Ten cottages were burned and five were damaged. Fifty farmers chopped holes in the ice and saved 300 other cottages from fire. The loss was about \$30,000, principally to residents of Toledo.

Kalamazoo—Residents of Groninger avenue are protesting against the name as one of unpatriotic flavor, and they demand that the city commission make a change. If on investigation, it is found that the word is of German origin the change will probably be ordered.

Flint—Definite assurance that Flint will get one of the plants of the new Durant Motors corporation was contained in a telegram received from W. C. Durant. "You may say to the people of Flint that one of the plants of the Durant Motors corporation will certainly be located in Flint," the telegram said.

Kalamazoo—Fred King, who called at the county jail to see a friend who was prisoner, was attracted by the warm appearance of a blanket he saw in the cell. King pushed the blanket through the outer bars of the cell to the ground and left the place hurriedly to pick it up and carry it away. His actions in leaving the jail aroused the suspicions of a deputy. Now King will remain for some time in the jail and will during his stay be furnished with a similar blanket. But he must leave it behind him when he is discharged.

Bay City—Rewards totaling \$6,000 have been offered for the arrest and conviction of the bandits who killed M. L. DeBats and L. M. Persons and robbed the Broadway branch of the Bay County Savings Bank of nearly \$5,000. The directors of the Bay County First National Bank offered \$3,000; the county auditors have authorized \$1,000; the city council at a regular meeting offered \$1,000 and L. N. Popp, of Chicago, a friend of Charles DeBats, son of one of the victims, has also offered \$1,000 if the bandits are captured by Jan. 28.

Ionia—Mrs. Eliza Smith, 97, oldest resident here, is dead.

Iron Mountain—The Iron Mountain Iron and Chemical Co. will erect a charcoal and chemical plant here.

Hancock—A lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has been organized by Albion and Marshall railway clerks.

Alma—The Verlie Ice cream factory started operations here with a contract for 15,000 tubs of ice cream.

Alma—The Alma Foundry & Manufacturing Co., a new \$50,000 concern, has begun operations in its factory here.

Bear Lake—The body of Alto Hubbard, killed in France, was buried here beside the graves of his mother and father.

Kalamazoo—Two dance halls have been closed because of violations of the city ordinance regulating places of amusement.

Ironwood—Umberto Caneva, 27, was fatally injured at the Yale mine when caught between a motor and a chute while working underground.

Lansing—The annual meeting of the Sugar Beet Growers' association of Michigan will be held at the Michigan Agricultural college, Feb. 2.

Royal Oak—The proposal to incorporate Royal Oak, Ferndale, Pleasant Ridge and a part of Royal Oak township into a city will be voted on April 1.

Monroe—Federal aid will be given the Monroe-Flat Rock pike, which links with roads to Detroit, the Monroe county road commission has been voted.

Menominee—Allen B. Bedell, 80 years old, former United States marshal and a deputy game warden for 20 years, is dead here. He was a Civil War veteran.

Big Rapids—The Union Literary club is preparing to supply fresh milk to school children—true to those who cannot pay and at a small cost to those who can.

Plainwell—It is planned to raise \$2,000 here to build a concrete bandstand as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of Gun Plain township, with A. J. Loper, former American field artillery officer, in charge.

St. Clair—Thomas Leonard is charged with assault with intent to murder following the discharge of firearms, wounding James Williams, 10, at the charivari of his newly married daughter.

Calumet—Hartley Anderson of the Notre Dame university football team under an operation for the transfusion of blood to Miss Agnes Luther, who was reported missing, was found by his son in his barn in a dying condition from apoplexy. He lived only a few hours.

Marcellus—The Farmers' Co-operative association here reports shipping 10,000 live stock bringing \$250,000, while the season's income from the creamery was \$22,000, and from the elevator, \$43,000.

Albion—Washington Gardner, former national commander of the G. A. R., who has been in ill health for several weeks, will return from St. Petersburg, Fla., to enter a sanitarium in Battle Creek.

Pontiac—The industrial accident board has approved an arbitration committee's finding in the case of Mrs. Josephine Savage, who was given \$3,000 from the city for the death of her husband, a fireman.

Mt. Clemens—R. J. Potts, former head of the Macomb County fair bureau, has been named a member of the committee which will act as an advisory board to the dairy department of the state farm bureau.

Manistee—The frozen body of Stanley Wiscorrell, 68, was found on the shore of Portage lake. Wiscorrell went fishing on the ice and it came into the 65-mile-an-hour gale swept him and his shanty across the lake.

Pontiac—Mrs. Julia Drudge, of Detroit, has started suit against Ralph M. Laughlin, of Royal Oak, from damages growing out of an automobile accident in Detroit, last June, when Mrs. Drudge's automobile was badly damaged.

Monroe—Likeside summer colony was threatened by flames. Ten cottages were burned and five were damaged. Fifty farmers chopped holes in the ice and saved 300 other cottages from fire. The loss was about \$30,000, principally to residents of Toledo.

Kalamazoo—Residents of Groninger avenue are protesting against the name as one of unpatriotic flavor, and they demand that the city commission make a change. If on investigation, it is found that the word is of German origin the change will probably be ordered.

Flint—Definite assurance that Flint will get one of the plants of the new Durant Motors corporation was contained in a telegram received from W. C. Durant. "You may say to the people of Flint that one of the plants of the Durant Motors corporation will certainly be located in Flint," the telegram said.

Kalamazoo—Fred King, who called at the county jail to see a friend who was prisoner, was attracted by the warm appearance of a blanket he saw in the cell. King pushed the blanket through the outer bars of the cell to the ground and left the place hurriedly to pick it up and carry it away. His actions in leaving the jail aroused the suspicions of a deputy. Now King will remain for some time in the jail and will during his stay be furnished with a similar blanket. But he must leave it behind him when he is discharged.

Bay City—Rewards totaling \$6,000 have been offered for the arrest and conviction of the bandits who killed M. L. DeBats and L. M. Persons and robbed the Broadway branch of the Bay County Savings Bank of nearly \$5,000. The directors of the Bay County First National Bank offered \$3,000; the county auditors have authorized \$1,000; the city council at a regular meeting offered \$1,000 and L. N. Popp, of Chicago, a friend of Charles DeBats, son of one of the victims, has also offered \$1,000 if the bandits are captured by Jan. 28.

## PREDICTS CUT OF BILLION IN U.S. TAX

OHIO CONGRESSMAN SAYS BIG REDUCTION IN FEDERAL EXPENSES LOOMS.

CITICISES EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Short Period of Deflation Is All That Stands In Way of Period of Prosperity.

Detroit—"The present congress is going to cut charges on the government treasury to the very bone," declared Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, principal speaker at the 30th annual banquet of the Detroit Real Estate board.

"Four billions, the estimate made by the secretary of treasury as necessary to be raised by taxation during the year, should be cut down a billion dollars by reducing the cost of government," said Mr. Fess. "The reduction of the army to a reasonable size, the discontinuance of a naval program that contemplates dreadnaughts costing \$40,000,000 and the elimination of superfluous jobholders in Washington will make this possible."

Congressman Fess characterized the excess profits tax as the "most foolish piece of legislation ever drawn." He advocated its repeal and the elimination of high ranges in the income tax suggesting instead an increase in the corporation tax from 10 to 15 per cent, an increased tax on tobacco and cigarettes, increased postage, a stamp tax and restoration of import duties similar to those in the Aldrich bill.

A short period of deflation is all that stands between the country and a period of prosperity ahead, he said. Slowly deflating prices, better relationship between labor and capital, and increased production revealed a healthy trend.

TRIES TO FLEE; STUDENT SHOT

Policeman Wounds Youth Alleged to Have Been Disorderly.

Ann Arbor—August C. Meulhauser, of Sandusky, O., a sophomore student in the University of Michigan, lies in a serious condition at the University hospital and Robert Clark, city policeman, has been suspended as a result of the shooting affray early Sunday morning.

The police station received a call to pick up a bunch of disorderly students and it was in attempting to make the arrest that the shooting resulted. Meulhauser is said to have run away and the officer to have shot him in the back.

SERVICE AT COST UNACCEPTABLE

Toledo Electric Concern Asks City for Relief From Measure.

Toledo, O.—Unable, its officials say, to accept the service at cost ordinance adopted by Toledo voters at the November election the Toledo Railways and Light company asked for a meeting of the city council at which it may voice objections to some provisions of the ordinance.

As a result of the new turn of affairs the city council will be asked to decide whether the grant shall be nullified at once or permitted to become operative at reduced fare rates on February 1.

GOES INTO TRANCE AT REVIVAL

Pontiac Girl Mysteriously Overcome While Attending Meeting.

Pontiac—Emma Rouse, 15-year old girl of this city, while attending an evangelistic service conducted by Mrs. Pearl Watts, went into an hysterical trance and remained in a semi-conscious condition for several hours during which she carried on in a most unusual way. Mrs. Watts maintains that it is the work of the Lord but in the meantime city officials investigated the case.

FIRE AT HARDING HEADQUARTERS

Campaign Documents Damaged in Blaze At Secretary's Residence.

Marion, O.—The residence of George B. Christian, Jr., next door to the home of President-elect Harding, and used by him as his headquarters, was damaged by fire. Christian is secretary to the president-elect. All campaign documents stored in the building, although damaged by water, are thought to have been saved.

Bergdol Renews Fight.

Kansas City—Erwin R. Bergdol, member of a wealthy Philadelphia family, who is serving a four-year term in Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for evading the draft, filed application for a writ of habeas corpus at Topeka, demanding its release. Hearings on the application will be held in the Kansas City, Kan., federal court Feb. 15. Bergdol was sentenced last August to a court-martial sitting at Fort Hays, N. Y. A brother, Grover, is still at liberty.

Mrs. Catt Inherits Fortune.

New York—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who inherited the bulk of Mrs. Frank Leslie's \$2,000,000 estate has made settlements with two heirs to avoid a contest. Mrs. Leslie's niece, who was bequeathed the income from a \$50,000 trust fund, received \$160,000 and another prospective contestant got \$100,000, although Mrs. Catt charged that the executors could have settled for \$40,000. Mrs. Catt also claimed that two fees of \$150,000 for legal services were excessive.

## BOAT NEARLY TURNED OVER BY BIG RUSH OF "PICTURE BRIDES"

New York—Between 300 and 400 "picture brides" arriving here on the Greek liner Magallanes almost caused the vessel to turn over when it was met in the bay by small boats containing many of the prospective bridegrooms.

The women who were of Greek, Russian, Italian and Armenian nationalities, rushed back and forth across the deck of the ship as the men called to them.

Officers of the ship finally rounded the women all up in the center of the boat and kept them there until it was docked. Officers had to be called to the dock to keep the waiting bridegrooms in check.

## FORD RECOUNT GAIN NOW 1,926

About Half of Precincts Counted; Final Announcement Soon.

Washington—The Senate review of the Ford-Newberry contest was featured by a gain for Ford of 49 votes in the First ward of Mt. Clemens, when that number of split Democratic ballots marked for Ford were found to have been counted as straight Repub.

Ford's net gain to date is 1,926 in a total of 1,375 precincts. He has gained in every county so far, with the exception of Midland, Charlevoix and Iosco. Approximately half the ballots cast in the 1918 election have been counted. Final announcement of the result of the recount is expected by Saturday.

Newberry polled 220,054 votes and Ford 212,487, according to the returns of the State Board of Canvassers.

## SCHWAB NAMED IN SHIP PROBE

Over Quarter Million Charged As Personal Expenses of Officer.

New York—A voucher for \$260,000 for "personal expenses of an officer of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation, was found in audit of the main office of that company, Colonel E. H. Abadie informed the Walsh congressional committee, investigating the shipping board. He identified this "officer" as Charles M. Schwab, who was then director general of the Emergency Fleet corporation. Mr. Schwab will testify before the committee.

## AUSTRIANS REPORTED ON STRIKE

Government Refuses Responsibility Under Existing Conditions.

London—A general strike is beginning in Austria, a dispatch to the London Times from Paris says. Meetings are being held throughout the country at which demands for union with Germany are being made. The dispatch adds that it is known the parliamentary opposition has refused to take the responsibility of trying to govern the country under the present circumstances.

## HARDING TO FLORIDA ON TRIP

Marion Home Closed; Vacation to Extend to Inaugural Day.

Marion, O.—Quitting Marion for a vacation in Florida before entering the White House President-elect Harding vacated the residence on Mount Vernon avenue, which was the Mecca of the front porch campaign pilgrimages, and closed the little office next door where many of the nation's notables have given advice on current problems.

## TO CARRY REBELS AS HOSTAGES

British Military Authorities to Avoid Bomb and Firearm Attacks.

Dublin—The military authorities issued a proclamation declaring that if bomb and firearm attacks on crown forces in motor cars continue for a week, rebels will be carried as hostages for the safe conduct of the occupants of all motor vehicles which are the property of the armed forces of the crown.

KU KLUX KLAN LAWFUL

Atlanta—A reward of \$100 is offered by Col. William J. Simmons, imperia wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, for the conviction of any person anywhere, who uses the name Ku Klux Klan in an unlawful manner or in connection with any purpose or movement not sanctioned by law.

## D'Annunzio Leaves Flume.

Triest—Gabriele D'Annunzio left Flume in an automobile. His departure was pathetic. The poet made a long speech in the



## HUNGARY: HUMBLED AND ISOLATED

Hungary, cut practically to half its former size by the Treaty of Versailles, and now disassociated from Austria and having no alliance with other neighbors, is peopled by a race unusual in many ways, according to the following communication to the National Geographic society by C. Townley-Fullam:

"Pastoral Hungary has features all its own. It stretches across the vistas of the Great Plain in the region of the Hortobagy. There is the genuine original Magyar, the Sentur-Mazzepa, who, like his sires of old, that rushed Alexander on the plains of Sogdiana, rides like a devil of the twilit; ears, drinks, sleeps on his small, tireless charger, and chokes with pure delight in lust of life and rush of wind. The long white 'gatyá'—no pennant sheet—the embroidered sleeveless waistcoat, the plumed or herbaceous hat, the gorgeous mantle, the deep-bowled pipe, mark this tanned Bacchanalian cavalier more surely than does the anthropologist. He cultivates no creus trick, but he and his horses are Freemasons in one craft.

"There is nothing spectacular in this man's work nor animals. His blood-brother, the shepherd, of the night, sustains himself on sheep cheese and milk and in his lonely vigils could still do service to astronomy. The Queen's band squat has no such run as the shepherd of the plain, whose vistas are wide, illimitable and peaceful.

"What may be the psychological keynote of a pastoral and peasant people, shepherd kings, whose whole corporate national life has been one long test of endurance that in the end has tried out Turk, Teuton, Slav, and even Destiny herself? A musical, wine-loving, hospitable race; warm, generous and combative; proud and valiant; dovered with the curse of Reuben, with a total incapacity to unite on great issues and the power to fight on any soil but his own.

"Imagine this people, its gods still the bards of the victor's camp, cut off from all the world we know by its Turanian tongue, whose beauty chained the admiration of Cardinal Mezzofanti (who is said to have spoken 58 languages), but maintaining its own as a minority by sheer force of character in that strange pentecostal mosaic of race, creed, and caste which until recently held the Danube and the Central Plain as Austria-Hungary.

"Imagine a virile stock which can still sit and think, can fall into gleaming frenzy as its harp or picture-post storms a delicate imagination with breathless deed; a race which combines the Buddhist aversion from action with the Celtic instinct of opposition; improvident, lavish, naively clowned at the courtesy of the stranger; simple, with the barbarian lust of pleasure to the eye; sensitive to its inmost chords to gentleness—a passionate, dreamy race of fatalists; the true Asia mystery."

## KIACHOW: THE FIUME OF CHINA

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan. Now dispatches state that a Japanese representative at the first meeting of the League of Nations announced that his country is ready to prepare for the transfer of this territory back to China.

**MOROCCO: BANDITRY THERE A PROFESSION**

The United States has had diplomatic difficulties in recent years with the people of northern Morocco where Spanish armies have just scored their greatest success in sustaining the colonial power of Spain in Africa. Some insight into the kind of people with whom the Spaniards have had to deal is contained in the following communication to the National Geographic society, concerning Raisuli, "the Villa of Morocco," whose raids caused political crisis in Spain.

"He could not bear to hear a child cry, while on several occasions I noticed his care even to avoid allowing the bees collected in his cup to drown," is the surprising statement, not of a friend, but of the wealthy American who was held for ransom by Raisuli in 1904, until President Roosevelt sent a fleet of warships and his famous ultimatum, "Perdicaris alive or Perdicaris dead," to Morocco.

"In many respects the man interested and attracted me in spite of all my natural motives for dislike," continues the writer, Ion Perdicaris. "Raisuli was not to us only, but to his own wild adherents, who evidently idolized their chieftain, whose position among them seemed that of the head of a Highland clan in the olden times.

"He was quick to see the humorous aspect of a situation, while his repartee was as immediate and to the point as though he had been born in County Galway itself. In fact I discovered to my consternation that I was beginning to like the man in spite of my natural resentment. I found myself unconsciously accepting his contention that he was not a mere brigand or cattle-lifter, but a patriot struggling to rescue his Berber followers from the tyranny of the corrupt sacerdotal officials.

"His charm of voice, the natural poise and dignity of his manner, his self-control under provocation, all betrayed a superior character.

"In fact, this strange experience while in camp with Raisuli at Tsarska began to assume an aspect of un-

expected and idyllic charm. The life of the natives; the little touches of more gentle human character; the tiny child who offered me fruit, which I at first declined, until I noticed the expression of disappointment and mortification upon the boy's face, and then the radiant and almost ridiculous satisfaction of the little fellow when I pretended to enjoy his offering; the many attempts of the wild people about me to propitiate me; their curiosity as to our own manners and customs, as when one venerable inhabitant of the village led me gently aside to inquire why we walked so energetically up and down the village green. 'For health's sake,' was my reply. 'Indeed' said the old Mohammedan, 'and may I ask how many such daily turns, up and down, it may require to keep a Christian in good health!'—all afforded matter of interest and reflection.

Raisuli was confronted by the problem as to what disposition he was to make of the seventy thousand silver Spanish dollars which he demanded for our release. Here at Tsarska there were no iron safes, nor so much as a house with a cellar, while the thatch of skaff, or dried reeds, the only roofing of the houses, offered but poor security should he leave so much coin stored in a village where he himself was but a transient sojourner.

"At last the mules bearing the silver dollars, carefully packed in boxes, arrived and the button was counted. "It was summoned by Raisuli. 'The silver,' he said, 'has been counted—twenty thousand dollars, as stipulated, in Spanish dollars; but these letters,' showing me as he spoke a check book containing certified checks on the Comptoir d'Escompte, the French bank at Tangier, of the value of these, which are supposed to represent fifty thousand dollars, I know nothing. However, I will accept them on your personal guarantee, but on that condition only.'

"When I had examined the checks I gave the required assurance verily, and Raisuli, leading me to the door, where I found my horse waiting for me, bade me adieu, saying that he had learned to look upon me as a friend, and that he hoped I cherished no ill feeling on account of my detention.

"He furthermore assured me that should any danger menace me in the future, that not only he himself, but any of the men of the three tribes under his orders, would hasten to my relief.

"Thus I left him, and pushing on as rapidly as we could we were soon in the midst of a large armed escort which had come from Tangier to see us safely home."

## KIACHOW: THE FIUME OF CHINA

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.

Kiachow, China, was seized by Germany in 1897 and captured by the Japanese when the latter entered the World war in 1914. Its permanent disposition has been the subject of wide discussion, especially in the United States because of our historic friendship with both China and Japan.</p

# Tuttle's Swedish Bath House

Cheboygan, Mich.

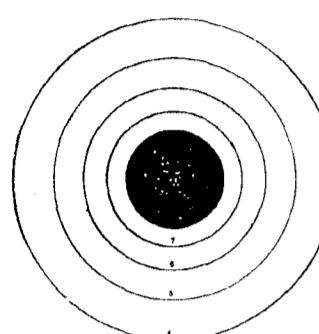
One of the largest and best equipped Bath Houses in the State; Six electric light and gas heated sweat cabinets; Many rooms, for those who are crippled from rheumatism, to stay in. Electric and Swedish massage; two mineral rubs.

We give the Swedish gymnastics and the galvanic baths; Therapeutic arc light, vibration and high frequency. Treatments for both ladies and gentlemen. Lady attendants for the ladies.

## SPORT WITH .22 RIFLE.

A great many people own .22 caliber rifles of various kinds from the little single shots to the fancy engraved repeaters, who do not realize the amount of pleasure which can be had in an afternoon with such a rifle and a supply of .22 caliber cartridges.

In a good many cases the rifle is purchased originally for small game shooting, and when it isn't the proper



sible time after the command "fire". This makes an exciting and interesting match and develops the ability to shoot accurately with the minimum amount of time wasted.

A small block of wood hung on the end of a string, or a clay target, such as used for trapshooting, makes an excellent swinging target, especially if placed far enough from the shooter so as to make it very difficult.

Shooting objects thrown in the air is exceedingly fascinating. A large tin can is the best target to start on and should be thrown up at fairly short range. You will become discouraged if you try to shoot at very small objects right at the start.

Shooting of this kind is very practical, in that it is excellent training for hunting, much more so in fact than the regular methods of target shooting.

## INCOME TAX COLLECTOR, TO BE IN GRAYLING JAN. 31 AND FEB. 1.

The annual income tax "drive" is now on, and it is purposed by Collector John A. Grogan, of Detroit, to have one of his field deputies visit every town in the district, if possible, before the close of the campaign to instruct tax payers as to the manner of making returns and render such assistance as they can in the short time that can be spent in each place.

It may be that the ordinary form of target shooting does not appeal to you particularly, but shooting at a mark can be made very fascinating.

The possibilities along these lines depend to some extent upon whether the rifle is a repeater or a single shot; rapid fire shooting being impractical between shots.

It is well to be careful in selecting a place for your practice so that the spent bullets do not do possible harm.

There are two kinds of shooting which you can do. One of them is to try quick work on stationary objects and the other is to shoot at objects thrown in the air or swinging on the end of a string. Naturally, if you have a friend with you who also has a rifle, it is much more interesting.

To start with, try setting up four or five small pieces of wood on the top edge of a board and see how quickly you can knock them down one after the other. This of course can only be done with a repeater, but a similar stunt with a single shot is to see how quickly you can knock one at a time down, starting with the rifle at your side, swinging up and firing rapidly.

A competition between two people can best be had by putting up, say five blocks for each person, the winner being the one who can knock off the five blocks in the shortest possible time.

## CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our many friends for the kindness and sympathy shown us in the great loss of our baby, also for the floral offerings.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Martin.

## RURAL SCHOOL NOTES.

### Rural Teachers Meeting.

#### Program.

Teaching—Noblest of arts but sorriest of trades. Fitch.

Program of Teachers' meeting on February 4th, 1921—Visiting Day:

Rural teachers visit the Grayling Public Schools. Work starts at 8:30. Program of the day's work will appear on the outside of each grade room door. Arrange to come in and leave at passing of classes. A discussion of the work will come in the Round Table Talks on Saturday, conducted by R. D. Railey.

#### Feb. 5th, 1921.

#### Meeting 8:30—Court House.

#### Community Sing.

#### What I owe my Patrons and Pupils—R. D. Bailey, Roscommon.

#### Demonstration Reading Lesson—Emma Seidel, Lovells.

#### Ways of teaching Citizenship—Cleo Richardson, Roscommon.

#### Some Good Arithmetic Devices and Methods—Supt. B. E. Smith, Grayling.

#### New Retirement System—State Speaker, Lansing.

#### Pot Luck dinner—11:30 to 1:30.

#### How I gain the Confidence of my Students—Supt. J. Payne, Frederic.

#### Value of Using Devices in Teaching—Ella Funk, Roscommon.

#### How I Correlate History and Geography—Lula Mahoney, Lovells.

#### Literature Appreciation, pernicious Falling Inflections—M. E. Hoyt, Grayling.

#### Round Table Talks, business meeting—3:30 to 4:00.

#### Please have your conference with the Commissioner and get supplies on Friday, 4:30 to 5:30.

#### Questions in reading for the Eighth grade examination, May 1921 will be based on "The Building of the Ship" by Longfellow.

#### The following students of Lovells have been neither tardy nor absent for the past three school months:

#### Cora Nephew, Lillian Duby, Margaret Duby and Della Budd.

## 11-YEAR GOITRE IS QUICKLY REMOVED.

### Detroit Woman Relieved of Pain and Distress by Home Remedy.

Note: It would be illegal to publish these statements if they were not true.

Miss Verma Ross, 58 Grayling Ave., Detroit, Michigan, says in her own home paper, the Detroit Free Press: "My friends have been asking, 'what has happened to your goitre?' One half bottle Sorbol Quadruple has cured my goitre. It was reduced nearly two inches. It has been growing 11 years. It used to pain me some and it looked terrible. I feel it my duty to tell everyone about my cure, either personally or by letter."

Sorbol Quadruple comes in small bottles containing enough for most cases. It will not stain or irritate. Does not interfere with daily work. Leaves the parts in healthful, normal condition. Required ten minutes daily.

Get further information at A. M. Lewis Drug Store, drug stores everywhere or write Sorbol Company, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Adv.

## CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our many friends for the kindness and sympathy shown us in the great loss of our baby, also for the floral offerings.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Martin.

## COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS BACKS HOME RULE PLAN

### LAUNCH MOVE TO ELIMINATE NEEDLES TAX BURDEN NOW BORNE BY PUBLIC.

### MICHIGAN BEHIND TIMES IN COUNTY GOVERNMENT FORM

#### Under Present System Which Has Not Been Changed Since 1850, There is Claimed To Be No Actual Responsible Head.

Who are back of the proposals for reorganization of county government in Michigan, by a home rule plan? Is there "an African in the woodpile," or a "joker" which should rouse the fears of any considerable group of citizens in this commonwealth? Why is the idea advanced, and what is to be gained by its adoption?

These questions were submitted by a reporter to Lansing to members of the state citizens' committee who met here, and the following facts were outlined.

As a result of the great war taxes have gone up, expenses have increased, and a lot of unexpected burdens have fallen on the public. In the interests of economy there have been hundreds of movements launched, including definite plans for modern charters in cities, and now a project in Michigan, led by Gov. Groesbeck, to revamp departments of state government, so as to save millions of dollars to the people.

In the same connection, it is said, there has risen a demand for reorganization of county government, in some counties, because the county system is recognized as behind the times, and full of duplication of activities and financial wastes. By closer co-operation of functions in administration, it is argued, there may be secured more responsibility and less lost motion.

In December, 1919, a score of men, some of them state officials, but all with no selfish interest to serve spent a day at Lansing and discussed the conditions. In the discussion the following facts became evident:

Michigan is behind the times in its county government.

A majority of the states have adopted modern forms of county government such as we have represented by commission-manager form in cities.

Michigan county government has come down to us practically without change since the constitution of 1850.

There is no responsible "head" in its county government.

The "head" of county government is a board of supervisors of 24 to 48 or more members, meeting two to four times a year.

County officers are elected by the people and are not responsible to the supervisors. There is no centralized authority or responsibility.

There is no requirement for centralized purchases, or anyone whose duty it is to audit the bills.

County officials, being created by the constitution and governed by the legislature, are really a separate jurisdiction from the supervisors.

County government so-called, is not county self-government at all, but simply state government of counties.

As an outcome of that meeting, a committee was appointed to recommend a program to bring about desirable changes in the form of county government. This committee consisted of Robert T. Crane, Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan; Elvin Swarthout, Grand Rapids, Michigan, for many years a member of the Committee on County Government of the National Municipal League; State Representative Orville E. Atwood of Newaygo, and C. Roy Hatten of the Grand Rapids Citizens League, secretary of the Committee.

It soon became evident to the committee that the problems of all counties were not the same, and that no county which desired improvement should not be prevented from taking action because other counties were not awake to the need. The committee therefore, decided to ask the next legislature to submit to vote of the people, a constitutional amendment which would make possible a subsequent legislative enabling act whereby the people of any county could vote to change their form of government. To adopt this amendment it is necessary to have a majority vote of the people of the state and before any county can be affected at all by this amendment it is necessary to have a majority vote of the people of that county.

The average American citizen knows less about the government of his county than about any other public matter which merits his attention. This is owing to the fact that county government, so-called, is not county self-government at all, but simply state government of counties. No man can be expected easily to become intimate with a government, the source of which is far away, even though it prescribes a system local in its application.

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

#### FOR A PERSISTENT COUGH.

Some years ago H. P. Burbage, a student at law in Greenville, S. C. had been troubled for a long while with a persistent cough which he says, "greatly alarmed me, causing me to fear that I was in the first stage of consumption." Having seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised he concluded to try it. "I soon felt a remarkable change and after using two bottles of the small size was permanently cured." Adv.

## Beauty Chats

### By EDNA KENT FORBES

#### PRETTY NOSES

OF ALL parts of the body, the nose and the chin are the hardest to change.

Of course, one can keep the skin of the nose as fine and clear as the skin of the rest of the face, and score a point over many women with well-shaped noses. For the most classic nose in the world will look coarse and ugly if the skin is oily and full of blackheads.

It is a pity that most reputable physicians have neglected the simple treatments that can overcome nasal



Great Care is Needed to Keep the Nose Pores Clean.

deformities, feeling that such treatments are below their dignity. The result has been that a few doctors advertised themselves as aesthetic specialists and made great fortunes, and that the inevitable trail of quacks and fakes came into the field, making money from badly informed people and selling instruments or courses of treatment, none of which were any good.

In babyhood, a poor nose may be molded into perfect proportions, while the bony part is still soft. The royal children of Persia are put under the care of trained men, who mold the nose into correct shape, as no one with a bad nose is allowed the throne. Even in maturity, a slight difference may be made in the nose by massage.

If the nose is actually deformed, there are specialists and sanatoriums where the deformity can be treated. A product called neoplasine is used, a combination of paraffin and white petroleum. This, when sterilized, can be injected into living tissue, where it hardens and becomes covered with tissue matter, which holds it in place. Concave noses, noses where the tip has been indented in some manner, in cases of receding chins, or deformed.

For convex noses, a bit of the bony framework is removed, an operation more difficult than the neoplastic one.

In any case, the operator should be the best obtainable, for a poor doctor might do more damage than good.

(Copyright.)

#### WHEN YOU ARE BILIOUS.

To promote a healthy action of the liver and correct the disorders caused by biliousness Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Try them and see how quickly they give you a relish for your food and banish that dull stupid feeling. Adv.

## The Dark Mirror

is another departure from the beaten track of mystery stories. Strikingly new and original, with a unique and powerful situation, it is

#### Louis Joseph Vance's

most sensational story. Have you read "The Lone Wolf," "Sheep's Clothing," "The Destroying Angel," "The Brass Bowl" or other of his startling tales? If you have you will want to read this one. If you have not read Vance, get acquainted with him through "The Dark Mirror."

Coming Soon  
as a Serial in This  
Paper

Do Not Miss It!

## THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

### "Fox-Trot."

VARIOUS efforts have been made to trace this name for the popular dancestep to the pace or trot of a horse, some investigator going so far as to locate a certain Mr. Fox who owned a horse which trotted in a peculiar fashion and because of which, he referred to one of the newest of dances (at that time) as a "Fox-trot."

But, while there was a man named Fox connected with the origin of the term as commonly used today, he was a vaudeville dancer, not a horse fancier. When this dancer desired to introduce a number of new steps into his vaudeville act, early in 1914, he took certain portions of the one-step and added to them a number of variations of his own, billing the entire performance as "The Fox-Trot, a new dance originated solely by the performers themselves."

Studley, eager to take up something new in the line of dancing, studied the steps and it was not long before the entire country was fox-trotting to the syncopated melody which precisely fitted this kind of amusement. The only reward that Fox received was that his name, without the capital letter, was spread broadcast over two continents. (Copyright.)

#### Inconsiderate Birds.

She was a trifle disappointed at finding the country so noisy, but for a long time, being a well-conducted little girl, she made no remark about it.

But at last, at breakfast time, she plucked up courage to pass a remark upon the subject to the hospitable farmer's wife.

"It's very nice," she said, thoughtfully, "for the birds to get up so early in the morning, but don't you think they ought to be a little quieter about it?"

#### A GOOD FRIEND.

A good friend stands by you when in trouble. Grayling people tell how Doan's Kidney Pills have stood the test. Niels H. Nielsen, carpenter of Park St. endorsed Doan's three years ago and again confirms the story. Could you ask for more convincing testimony?

My back ached day in and day out and was so stiff I could hardly bend one way or the other," says Mr. Nielsen. "The kidney secretions were too frequent in action, too. Last few times I have had these complaints I have taken a few boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills from Lewis' Drug Store and I have found they do me more good than anything else for they have always cured the attack in short order."

If the nose is actually deformed, there are specialists and sanatoriums where the deformity can be treated. A product called neoplasine is used, a combination of paraffin and white petroleum. This, when sterilized, can be injected into living tissue, where it hardens and becomes covered with tissue matter, which holds it in place. Concave noses, noses where the tip has been indented in some manner, in cases of receding chins, or deformed.

For convex noses, a bit of the bony framework is removed, an operation more difficult than the neoplastic one.

In any case, the operator should be the best obtainable, for a poor doctor might do more damage than good.